

Hongkong Telegraph

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SOLE AGENTS

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SATURDAY JULY 5 1919

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ANDERSEN MEYER & CO., LTD.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE ON THE PEACE TERMS.

GREAT SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WHAT BRITAIN DID IN THE WAR.

London, July 3.

The Premier, in the course of his speech in the House of Commons, pointed out that Germany used her Colonies in South Africa in order to stir up sedition and rebellion against the Union, and her Colonies elsewhere as bases for preying on the commerce of adjacent Colonies. It would have been folly if we had renewed Germany's opportunities for mischief. The Tribunal in London to try the Kaiser would be an Inter-Allied one—(Renewed Cheers). The officers guilty of submarine outrages would be tried. They would get an absolutely fair trial—(Cheers). The Premier challenged anyone to point out a single act of injustice in the peace terms or anything which any perfectly impartial Court would not have adjudicated in exactly the same way.

A JUST TREATY.

The Premier, referring to the criticism that though the individual conditions might be right, the cumulative effect was crushing, and that the Treaty, though it might be just might not be wise, emphasised the heinousness of Germany's offence, also that Germany had suffered less than the other countries in the war. Germany's crime must be marked. The world could not take these risks again. The German people were not being punished for the crime of their Rulers; the German nation united and enthusiastically approved the war. He unhesitatingly challenged anyone to point to a single clause in the Treaty which did not accord with the stern and highest demands of justice and fair play. The Premier said we were determined that the Treaty should not be a scrap of paper. The guarantees included the disarmament of Germany and the destruction of her arsenals. The British delegates unhesitatingly proposed that the reduced German Army be voluntary and of long service, thus leaving the mass of the people untrained and rendering it impossible for Germany to raise huge armies. The same applied to the Navy. He proposed to introduce a Bill dealing with Anglo-American guarantees in the event of an unprovoked attack on France—(Cheers). France had a legitimate reason for serious apprehension when Britain and America had gone home and when the gallant men of the Dominions—(Cheers)—who fought so bravely in France—the Australians, New Zealanders, South Africans and Canadians, who had won the deepest French affection, had departed and France only saw the Rhine between her and a foe who had trampled her ruthlessly and torn her flesh twice within living memory. France said: "We would like to know that you Britons and Americans, who helped to emancipate our soul, are still behind us against wanton aggression." He invited Parliament to say "Yes"—(Cheers). He did not agree that it showed lack of faith in the League of Nations. The latter would be valueless unless it had the sanction behind it of strong nations prepared to stop aggression at a moment's notice. The document only bound us in case of wanton provocation by Germany.

THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

The other guarantee, said the Premier, was the Army of Occupation in France. They did not wish to keep the Army on the Rhine a single day longer than was absolutely necessary, and if Germany showed good-will and gave the necessary guarantees, France was quite prepared to reconsider the question of occupation at the proper moment. Britain was directly interested in the question of the cost of the Army of Occupation, because she did not wish to impose an unnecessary expense upon Germany, which would be the first charge upon the Indemnity Fund. The Government had an understanding with France that the moment Germany carried out the undertaking with regard to disarmament, the cost of the Army of Occupation should not exceed 240 million marks. An agreement on that point had been signed by President Wilson, M. Clemenceau and himself. It did not require ratification.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Lastly, said the Premier, was the guarantee of the League of Nations, a great hopeful experiment which had only been rendered possible by the other conditions of peace. It was due to the world to try the experiment earnestly. The League unfortunately did not mean that we should never have war, but it would be justified if it prevented one war—(Cheers). He begged nobody to sneer at the League—(Loud cheers, especially from the Labour benches). He believed the experiment would succeed. The League would make crime difficult and unsuccessful; therefore he looked hopefully and confidently to it for great things for humanity. He opined that the immediate admission of Germany to the League would be a mistake. The date of Germany's admission depended on herself—(Cheers). If Germany created obstacles and showed that the same old spirit animated her, she would not accelerate the date, but if she really showed she had broken with the past and that the fires of war had purified her soul, and realised that the policy of the last 150 years had been a bitter mistake, then she could accelerate the date. The sooner that came about, the better it would be for Germany and the world.

THE GERMAN COLONIES.

Referring to the German Colonies, the Premier said these would not be distributed among the conquerors but be administered by the Great Powers on behalf of humanity. The Mandatory Powers would differ according to the particular territory concerned. For example, South-West Africa, running as it did alongside the Cape, was felt to be so much a part geographically thereof that it would be quite impossible to treat it in the same way as a Colony removed two or three thousand miles from the centre of administration. Doubtless South-West Africa would become an integral part of the Federation of South Africa. It would be colonised by South Africans. They could not have done anything else, for they could not set up Customs barriers and a different system of administration. The same applied to New Guinea, but did not apply to Togoland, the Cameroons and German East Africa. It would be found that the conditions of the mandates set up there would be the same as applied by the British Colonies all over the world. The responsibilities of the British Empire under this mandate were enormously increased. Something like 800,000 square miles had been added to the already gigantic charge on the Empire's shoulders—a charge which had been undoubtedly fulfilled in a way which had won the wonder of the whole world.

THE LABOUR CHAPTER.

Referring to the Labour Conference at Paris, the Premier said it was a matter of the utmost importance for the world's future industrial content. It was intended to secure better and more uniform labour conditions. It was intended to secure better and more uniform labour

they had won a right to a corner of their own. He was glad that it was largely through the influence of Mr. Barnes that this chapter had been added to the Treaty. He hoped this machinery would enable the establishments of some permanent means of arranging a level of labour throughout the world, and not handicapping countries, so that white labour would be well treated in competition in neutral markets with countries where the conditions of labour were inferior. That was the great purpose of this great charter.

BRITAIN'S WAR EFFORT.

The Premier proceeded to emphasise that no country had a greater share in the tremendous victory of the Allies than the British Empire. He pointed out that the Empire raised 7,000,000 soldiers and sailors—(Loud Cheers)—and raised War Loans totalling £9,500,000,000. The casualties of the Empire totalled over 3,000,000, not including sailors, of whom 15,000 were killed. The Navy and the Mercantile Marine kept the sea, and without them the war would have collapsed in six months. During the last two years of the war, Britain not only bore the heaviest burden in the fighting in France, but the whole burden of attack in Turkey, which had crumbled to dust—(Cheers). Its great record showed what could be achieved by a great people united and inspired by a common cause. Let us like men who were under no delusion that our troubles were past and in that spirit which had enabled us to overcome. It will also enable us cheerfully to face the future. Let us not waste our strength prematurely in fighting each other.

THE FUTURE TASK.

The Premier most solemnly declared that in order to prevent the country sinking under its burdens and wounds we must most effectively use the resources of Britain and the Empire. He urged the people to support the Victory Loan in order to reap the fruits of victory. Each must give such strength, goodwill and co-operation as he could. He ridiculed the idea that now that peace had come all would go right without any effort. He pointed out that output had diminished and cost of production increased. That was exactly the opposite road to the road leading to prosperity, as even the Bolsheviks in Russia had begun to discover. He concluded by appealing for co-operation and the maintenance of a spirit of patriotism, which alone could bring us to a real and glorious triumph—(Loud Cheers.)

DESERVED TRIBUTES.

The Premier, in the course of tribute rendered to the Dominions' representatives, mentioned the names of Sir Robert Borden, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Massey and General Botha—(Cheers)—who participated in some of the most difficult Commissions, notably the Territorial Commissions for adjusting the extraordinarily delicate and complicated ethical, economic and strategic questions which had arisen. We owed a great deal to the ability and judgment with which they discharged their functions. He also paid a tribute to the great body of experts who had helped on innumerable Commissions and whose hard work bears the admiration of the foreign delegations. He also paid a tribute to the splendid services rendered by Lord Robert Cecil and Sir F. E. Smith in framing the League of Nations.

DESPERATE SITUATION AT PETROGRAD.

BOLSHEVIKS PREPARING TO RETIRE.

Helsingfors, June 28.

Judging by recent decrees, the situation in Petrograd is desperate and the evacuation of the town is being carried out most hastily. M. Trotzky has ordered the fortress at Kronstadt to be blown up before it is surrendered, also all bridges, railway stations, castles, etc., to be destroyed when the Bolshevik forces are withdrawn.

The Finnish General Staff reports that seven Bolshevik warships on the night of June 26, violently bombarded the Staff Headquarters of the Olonetz expedition on Lake Ladoga, destroying hospitals and houses and landing troops. Fighting is proceeding.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

Berlin, June 29.

Herr Noske's strike decree has been withdrawn and the railwaymen will resume on June 30. It is reported that the tramwaymen and the overhead and underground railwaymen will strike on June 30.

A BOLSHEVIK REVERSE.

London, June 27.

A Bolshevik official message admits that they have been compelled to abandon Kharkoff.

TURKS ATTACK GREEKS.

Constantinople, June 24.

A Greek Battalion which was ambushed and beaten up has been forced to retire by the Turks in the region of Drama, which is outside the limits which the Council of Four assigned to Greek occupation. The instructions from the Paris Conference have not been repeated and the Ports has been officially informed that the Greek occupation is confined to Sandjak, Smyrna, Karia and Asia.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS

(From Our Own Correspondent)

JOHORE OFFICIAL'S DEATH.

Singapore, July 3.

The death has occurred at Johore of Dato Meutri Besser, President of the Council of Johore, a most distinguished and respected official.

DEATH MESSAGE.

Singapore, July 3.

The Government has sent a message of loyalty to the Sultan of Johore. The Sultan of Johore has congratulated the British Officer Commanding on the success of the British forces. The Sultan has also congratulated the Sultan of Johore on his success in military operations.

A JAPANESE ON THE PEACE.

STRANGE VIEWS.

YEAR OF MIXED SPORTS.

THE SPORTSWOMAN'S PEACE PREPARATIONS.

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HONGKONG WAR T. X.
HOW IT MIGHT HAVE
CONTINUED.

There has been general satisfaction felt at the announcement which we were able to make yesterday to the effect that the Government contemplates abolishing the Special War Tax almost immediately, for it is felt that there is no longer any justification for continuing the levy.

From what we can hear, however, there was at least the probability that the tax would still remain in force for some little time, not, as hitherto, for the purpose of enabling sums to be sent to the Imperial Government as war contributions from this Colony, but in connection with the proposed War Memorial. The idea was not to obtain War Memorial funds by voluntary contribution, but to continue the War Tax and by this means raise the million dollars mentioned as being the possible cost of an adequate memorial. This plan, we learn, was submitted to the Government, but in view of the announced intention of the authorities to abolish the tax, we presume that it did not find favour in official quarters.

The suggestion of continuing the War Tax for the purpose of securing War Memorial funds would no doubt have been the easiest way of raising the money, and also a method by which nearly everyone would have contributed. In these senses, it would commend itself to many people, but the idea of compulsory contribution for such an object is open to criticism, and it also has the objection that it might not be equitable in the sense that many a man of moderate means is compelled to-day to occupy a house at a rental out of proportion to his earnings, whilst the more wealthy members of the community, who occupy their own houses, only pay the tax on an assessed value of their property.

THE RAINFALL.

The rainfall for the 24 hours ended 10 a.m. to-day was 5.99 inches. Yesterday it was 2.49, so that the total for the two days is 8.48 inches.

EX-KAISER WISHES TO SELL HIS YACHT.

The ex-Kaiser has advertised the sale of his yacht Meteor at 25,000 pounds sterling.

THE GOUSSLER.

(The gousslé is a Russian musical instrument, and only six people know how to play it.)

When father plays the gousslé,
From distant parts and near
The neighbours come in swarms and some
Can scarce restrain the tear.
But others like the music:
They say it's simply grand
When father strikes up "Kelly,"
Or "Let's Go down the Strand."

When father plays the gousslé
It hurts hip, poor old dad.
His trill or shake makes father ache
But on he goes, by gad.
It isn't everybody
Could stick it out like him.
But father's lungs are leather.
He's sound in wind and limb.

When father played the gousslé
Last week before the Czar,
His Majesty screamed with joy and beamed
And gave him a cigar.
He cried out "Good! Encore! Encore!"
Would bear no refusal.
Bombs fill the air. He doesn't care,
When father plays the gousslé.

P.G. Wodehouse in the *Globe*.

YESTERDAY'S HEAVY GALE.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HARBOUR.

As a result of the heavy gale which swept the Hongkong Harbour yesterday several junks and sampans got into difficulties and a number capsized before they could be brought to shelter. The men of H.M.S. Tamar got to work and about fourteen junks, sampans and other craft were taken into the naval camber. Anticipating possible accidents to such craft, a keen lookout was kept on the Tamar and all available naval steam launches were held in readiness, and, one by one, the capsized craft were attended to and the occupants taken on board the Tamar. As a result of this, at least 30 adults and a large number of children were rescued and given shelter and medical attention and when they had sufficiently recovered, which was the case with all except one child

who subsequently died, they were sent to the Chinese quarters. Great praise is due to the men of the Tamar who worked unceasingly and also gave up their beds and blankets for the benefit of the rescued. In this connection special mention must be made of the work of Leading Seaman Tai Sing who dived from the sea wall and swam out for some distance to a boat which had capsized. It was a very risky proceeding owing to the heavy wind and rough sea but the gallant seaman managed to reach the boat and diving underneath it rescued two children, repeating the action and saving a woman. The Chinese, as a whole, showed great pluck. All the rescue boats sent out were manned by Chinese and Tai Sing was always ready to take his place in any of them as they required and the highest commendation is due to him for his gallantry, for he must have been instrumental in saving quite a number of lives. Other reports of accidents came in from the Harbour Office and other points, but there was no loss of life which was due in a good measure to the work of local steam launches.

The force of the wind was not felt so much on land except at certain exposed spots, such as Pedder Street, at the corner of Queen's Road, where gusts of wind made progress very difficult at times.

The assistants of Bostock's Circus had a hard time lowering the tent, the wind having got underneath it and calling for special efforts of all available hands to haul the canvas down. This was eventually carried out and little damage was done.

A boat capsized of Blake Pier. The crew were rescued by Messrs. Bailey and Co's launch, which also assisted in righting the boat. The launch had her awning and funnel blown away by the same gust of wind.

A trading-junk, of 120 piculs capacity, capsized near the eastern entrance of the Yaumatei shelter and became a total wreck. Fortunately no lives were lost.

Another junk had to throw overboard a cargo of 130 bundles of iron, valued at \$500 near the Kowloon Godown to save itself from being capsized.

Mr. P. R. Wolfe, of the Kowloon Godown, has reported that a lighter with 300 pigs of lead ore was sunk at the western anchorage of the Godowns.

A junk sank near H. M. S. Wiven. The crew are believed to have been saved by other boats.

A cargo boat said to belong to a Canton timber merchant, whilst lying between Nos. 2 and 3 wharves of the Kowloon Godown premises, was sunk by a squall. The crew got off, and no one was injured.

fact. He announced with regret that owing to the early departure of their boat, they were unable to give another performance, having to sail on the following day. They were to proceed to Manila and Australia. At the latter place they expected to stay for a year, after which they would return home to San Francisco to resume their school studies. He recalled the words of the President of the Polytechnic High School of San Francisco, who said that one year's travelling was worth three years in school. These travels would give them knowledge which would otherwise not be acquired from books.

The enjoyable entertainment was brought to a conclusion with the singing of the American and British National Anthems.

The American boys to-day left by the Tamar. Many of them

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SHAMEE: NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

THE LICENSING BOARD.

ANOTHER ELECTION.

Shamee, July 3.

Last evening a meeting of the Peace Celebration Committee was held by the British community. Nothing is heard of the French or American doings. It has been suggested that a salvo of 21 guns be fired in the morning. A service will be held in Christ Church on the Shamee, which will be followed by a reception at the Club, which will of course be international. The celebrations will be on the first day of the July, commencing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. A. Sheldon Hooper's period of three years service as a member of the Licensing Board has now expired and he has expressed his willingness to stand again for election.

Nominations must be personally handed in by the candidate or by his nominator or seconder not later than 4 o'clock on Wednesday, the 9th of July, 1919.

The only persons entitled to vote at the Election are the Justices of the Peace.

Voting will commence at 4 p.m. and continue until 5.30 p.m. when the ballot box will be closed.

SUMMER HEADACHES.

A frequent cause of the weather headaches is torpid liver. To gently stimulate the liver, digest, contract and relax the bowels.

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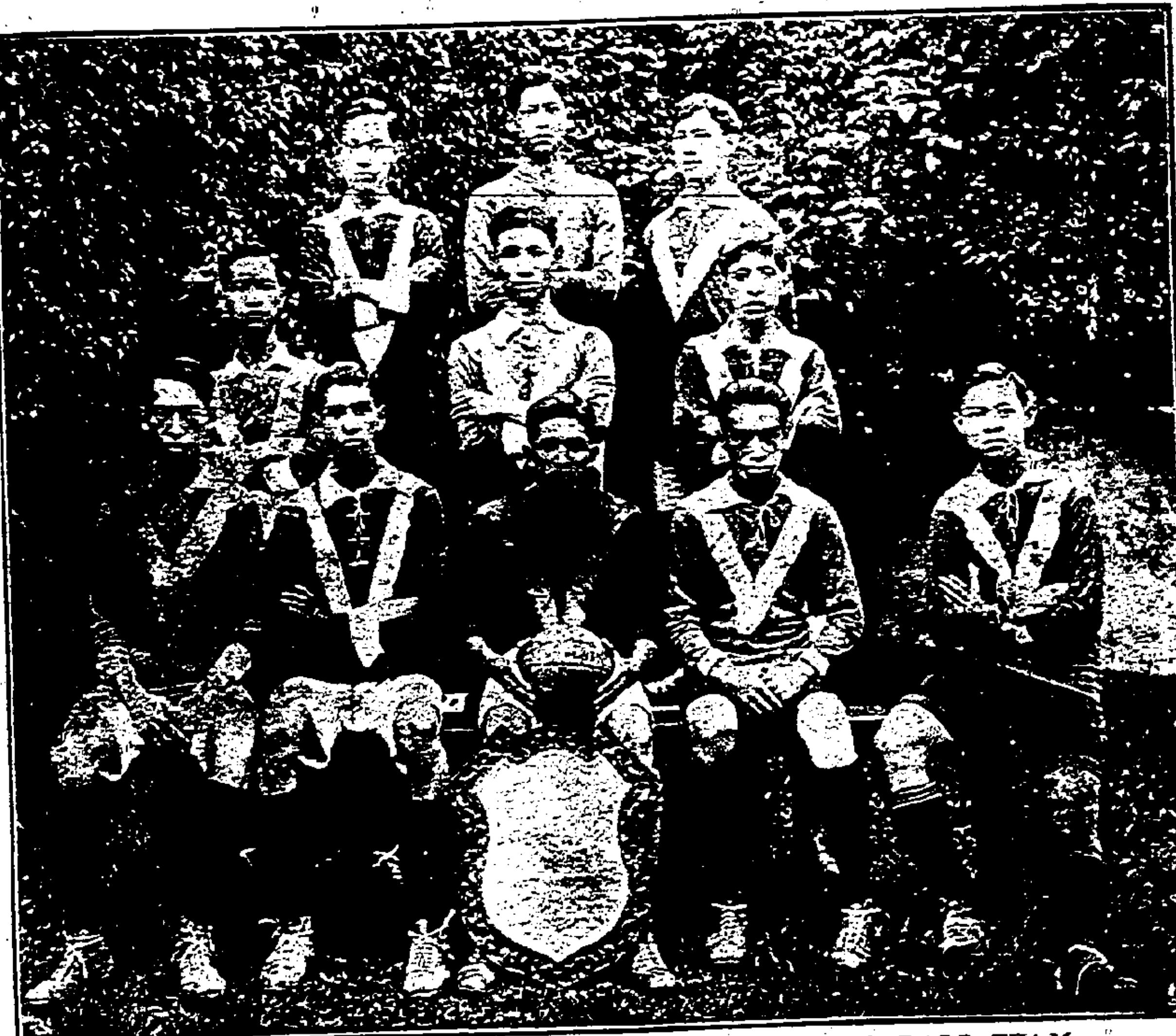
LADY STUBBS AND CHILDREN.



His Excellency, Sir Reginald Stubbs, G.C.M.G., Governor-Designate of Hongkong, photographed as Colonial Secretary of Ceylon with his staff.



ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE INTER-SCHOOLS JUNIOR FOOTBALL TEAM.
Left to right:—Back row: C. K. Woon, M. Silva, Ip Tu. Middle row: G. Ribeiro, J. Gomes, J. Leonard. Front row: G. Osmund, K. Chow, S. Kumjahn (Capt.), H. Silva, J. Ribeiro.



ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE INTER-SCHOOL SENIOR FOOTBALL TEAM.
Left to right:—Back row: Ping Yuen, M. Silva, P. Xavier. Middle row: Shui Ying, Hon Wing, F. Rodrigues. Front row: I. Hassan, B. A. Hyder, S. A. M. Sepher (Capt.), O. Ismail, A. Rahmin.



A. Rahmin, St. Joseph's College athletic champion.



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"HAWAII MARU" ... Sunday, 15th July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.
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LAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"KOHSO MARU" ... Saturday, 12th July.

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Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Friday, 11th July.

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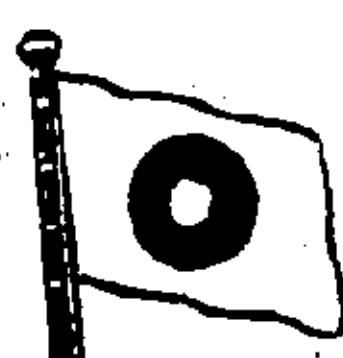
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For PORTLAND direct.
"WEST CELINA" ... About August 15th.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO OVERLAND COMMISSIONERS
FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

Telephone: 2477 & 2478 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

via MANILA & SHANGHAI

STEAMER "BESSIE DOLLAR" SAILING DATE.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

U.S. S. "CADARETTA" ... about 17th July.

"TANCRED" ... 30th July.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States
or Canada.

For particulars for freight apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING TEL. 795.

THIRD FLOOR 792.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

For New York via Panama
Canal.

S.S. GAELIC PRINCE

Will be despatched for the above port on the 20th July.

For freight and further particulars apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED

Agents.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong	Leaves Hongkong
from Australia	for Australia	
CHANGSHA	2nd July.	7th July.

* calls Saigon, omits Manila.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring
a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc, and have superior
accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in
the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares.
Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tas-
manian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 36.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The T.K.K. s.s. TENYO M. sailed from San Francisco June 11th, as per schedule, and is due to arrive at Hongkong July 14th.

The N.Y.K. s.s. INABA M. (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 31st May, and is expected here on the 10th July.

The Adm. Line s.s. WEST MUNHAM is due to arrive here on about July 5th.

For further particulars apply to

The N.Y.K. s.s. KAMO M. (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 14th June, and is expected here on the 20th July.

The N.Y.K. s.s. SHINGO MARU (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Singapore on the 23rd June, and is expected here on the 14th July.

The N.Y.K. s.s. KAIFUKU M. (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port via Singapore on the 24th June and is expected here on the 16th July.

The R.M.S. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA arrived at Manila on 2nd July, leaves there 4th July, and is due at Hongkong on 5th July, 6 p.m.

For further particulars apply to

CONSIGNEES.

THE DOLLAR STEAMSHIP
LINE.

THE Steamship

"RESSIE DOLLAR."

having arrived from Vancouver B.C. via ports on July 8, 1919 Consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. and stored at consignees' risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the godown until Monday July 7, when they will be examined by Company's representative at 10 o'clock Monday July 7, 1919.

Claims will not be accepted unless cargo is so examined by the said representative on the above date.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

All goods remaining after July 9, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO. Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

"NIPPON MARU," From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, Monday 8th June.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer or the Company's godown, where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at consignees' risk.

Storage will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered on and after Sunday, 6th July.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the Company's Godown, where same will be examined, Tuesday, 8th July, at 10 A.M.

No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the steamer or Godown and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th July, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 8th July, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.
LIMITED.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer "DEUCALION"

are hereby notified that the cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where same will lie at Consignee's risk.

The cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 30th June.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th July, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 8th July, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.
LIMITED.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer "PROMETHEUS"

are hereby notified that the cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk.

The cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 3rd July.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th July, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 10th July, or they will not be recognized.

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

THE BOLSHEVIK ATTACK ON FINLAND.

Helsingfors, June 30. The Finnish General Staff now reports that fourteen Bolshevik ships, including cruisers, participated in the attack on Headquarters mentioned earlier. The shore batteries sank one ship but were silenced after an hour's bombardment. Land fighting continues.

The Finnish Press states that 25,000 Bolshevik troops are concentrating against the Finnish frontier. The Bolshevik landing at Lake Ladoga forms part of the projected offensive against Finland. The landing is forcing the entire Cossack expedition to retire.

CLEMENCEAU'S SPEECH.

Paris, July 2. The Chamber of Deputies has passed a resolution by 383 votes to 1 that M. Clemenceau's speech in presenting the Peace Treaty to Parliament should be posted throughout the country.—*Haras*.

BRITAIN, AMERICA AND FRANCE.

A TRIPLE ALLIANCE?

Paris, July 2. Although President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George have signed undertakings to help France when attacked by Germany, this does not mean that a Triple Alliance is certain. All depends on the American Senate, England having made her agreement conditional on the United States sharing the responsibility.—*Haras*.

PRESIDENT WILSON HATED.

Paris, July 2. President Wilson is the man most detested by Germany, now furious with humiliation, but the Germans hate France as a whole and are endeavouring to foster differences between the Allies. To render the pledges between Great Britain and America void is their one dominating idea. Therefore it was never more necessary for the Allies to watch Germany closely. France, Britain and America standing closely together.—*Haras*.

GERMAN AFFAIRS.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST REBELLION.

Copenhagen, June 30. A message from Berlin says General Falkenhayn has retired. The Government is taking precautions against a rebellion. Troops with machine-guns are stationed in all the large squares and are guarding the railway bridges. The Independent Socialists alone are holding twenty-six anti-Government meetings in Berlin this afternoon.

THE "FOURTH" OBSERVED IN FRANCE.

Paris, July 2. All employees in French public offices are to be given a holiday on 4th July.—*Haras*.

FRENCH DEMOBILISATION.

Paris, July 2. The French Minister for War has decreed the demobilization of the 1907, 1908 and 1909 classes during July and August.—*Haras*.

CHINA AND THE TREATY.

CAN STILL SIGN.

Paris, June 30. Despite their refusal to sign, the Chinese continue to participate in the proceedings at the Peace Conference. The Delegation is now awaiting instructions from Peking. It is stated in conference circles that it is still possible for the Chinese to sign if they desire.

A JOURNALIST'S DEATH.

London, June 30. The death is announced of Mr. James Nicoll Dunn, London editor of the *Glasgow News* since 1914. He was formerly editor of the *National Observer*, *Black and White*, *Morning Post*, *Manchester Courier* and *Johannesburg Star*.

TRADE WITH GERMANY.

A QUEER REPORT.

GENERAL NEWS.

GERMAN OFFICER'S ESCAPE TO HOLLAND.

After the many declarations that there should never, till the sun grew cold and the stars grew old, be any more business with Germans, a *Mainichi Chronicle* telegram informs us (says the *Japan Chronicle*) that representatives of the Overseas Department of the Board of Trade, the Chambers of Commerce, and the Federation of British Industries, are visiting Cologne in order to push British trade with Germany. This is extremely interesting after the current declaration of the past four and a half years that it was impossible that we could ever have commercial relations with the Hun again. The echoes of these sentiments reached the Far East. Hongkong was never going to admit a German or an article with the hated sign "Made in Germany" for ever. Only a fortnight ago there was a thrill of horror in Kobe at the idea that special instruments of German war might, perhaps, be bought from some prominent Japanese and sent agents to Germany to buy up war trade. It was almost an act of treason, but now we have a German export, so that we can have what is wanted.

The Shropshire police have been informed that Lieutenant F. P. Schreinmiller, a young German officer, who escaped from Prisoners of War Hospital at Park Hall Camp, Oswestry, during a snowstorm in March by tunnelling, got away from England on board a ship conveying repatriated German prisoners to their country. Schreinmiller, who speaks English fluently, had arrived safely at Rotterdam after a pleasant voyage, and expressed thanks for the kind treatment he had received at Park Hall Camp, of which, he said, he would ever have lively recollections.

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HOME SPORT.

(From Our Own Correspondent)
London, May 7.

The match between Inman and Newman, with the champion conceding 3000 points in 16000 up, served to show the younger to great advantage. When the eighth day's play was finished Inman was only 278 points behind and therefore looked to a winning position. Newman made a great recovery, however, and outplayed the champion during the last four days of the match and finally won by 1075 points. The winner made several splendid breaks, once he found his form and returned remarkable averages, one session yielding him 704 points in three complete innings with an average of 234. Inman was also brilliant but when a rival returns an average of 234 and 194 for two sessions his own figures of 176 for the second session do not show up as well as usual. Newman has greatly added to his reputation and he will yet reach the top with ordinary luck.

The final of the R.C.C. Amateur Championship between S. H. Fry (holder) and Major H. L. Fleming enabled the latter to show much of his old time form so that he finally came out on top and deprived the holder of his title.

NOVEL GOLF.

More than ordinary interest was taken in a golf competition at Worplesden during the weekend wherein eight noted lady players met some of our best known amateurs. The conditions were novel, as instead of giving the usual half, or a stroke at every other hole, which is supposed to represent the difference between lady and gentlemen players of the highest class, an allowance in yards was given the ladies. At long holes it was about 100 yards dropping at the shorter holes. It proved sufficient as the ladies won four and lost three of the matches, halving the other. This was between Miss C. Leitch (champion) and H. H. Hilton (amateur champion) and though the latter was two up with two to play, Miss Leitch won the next two and so halved the match. Prior to the war they met in a match with Miss Leitch receiving a half, and though she was five down at one stage she prevailed by 2 and 1. History repeated itself in the latest trial and the lady is evidently a very determined player.

FOOTBALL.

The return Victory Soccer match between England has created wonderful excitement at Glasgow, the crowd being estimated at 100,000. The visitors were fortunate in winning the toss and having the wind with them at the start. This, coupled with big improvement on their play in the first match at Liverpool enabled them to secure an early advantage so that they were three goals up at the interval. On resuming, Scotland scored from a penalty and another goal improved the spirits of the spectators. The Englishmen made a fine effort, however, on restarting, and going right through the opposition put on a fourth goal which settled matters, though the Home players did manage to reduce the deficit before the end. The Englishmen were unfortunate in the Liverpool match so that the luck in winning the toss at Glasgow was not out of turn. It was also a feather in the cap of the Selection Committee to play the same team, the men certainly rising to the occasion. Hardy in goal being brilliant whilst the London members of the winning team were particularly brilliant, all four goals coming from their efforts.

GOOD RUNNING.

The Birchfield Harriers promoted an athletic meeting on the Warwickshire County Cricket ground on Saturday which was quite of an international character. A Canadian in Cpl. J. B. Kobber with the liberal start of 90 yards carried off the open mile handicap, whilst H. G. Aylward, Canada, filled third place. Chief interest centred in the one mile relay race, and the two miles team race. The Surrey Athletic Club proved successful in both, and this organisation looks likely to play a prominent part in amateur athletics during the coming season. In the team race in which six represented each club competing, individual honours went to A. H. Nichols, who led throughout, and won very easily in 10 mins. 3 sec., with the three other scoring members of the team being prominent, the total time being 16.25 mins.

Whilst the Birchfield Harriers

claimed second place with

Nichols, it appears England's

best long distance runner, that is

to say between 2 and 10 miles,

is the present Cpl. J. B. Kobber,

of the Canadian team.

He should succeed the late

Service Cpl. W. H. H. Hilton,

of the Birchfield Harriers,

who was the best long distance

runner in England.

He was succeeded by

Cpl. J. B. Kobber, of the

Canadian team.

He should succeed the late

Service Cpl. W. H. H. Hilton,

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who was the best long distance

EARLIER TELEGRAMS

THE KAISER'S TRIAL

Berlin, June 23.

It is announced that Bethmann-Hollweg, after refraining, at the Government's express wish, from the same step on May 20th, addressed on June 25th, a communication to M. Clemenceau requesting the Allies to allow him to stand his trial instead of the ex-Kaiser, placing himself at their disposal. Bethmann-Hollweg says he bears for his period of office the sole responsibility under the German constitution for the Kaiser's political acts. Therefore he claims that the reckoning with the Allies desire and demand for alleged acts against international morality and the sanctity of treaties shall solely be demanded of him. He hopes the Allies, respecting the legal position fixed by public constitutional law, will yield to his urgent request.

Berlin, June 23.

The "Tageblatt" points out that Bethmann-Hollweg was certainly responsible for the political acts of the Kaiser up to mobilisation, but his responsibility does not extend to decrees issued by the Kaiser as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, therefore it is sceptical as regards the success of Hollweg's step.

Amsterdam, June 23.

It is reported from Paris that the Allies will not ask Holland to extradite the ex-Kaiser, but merely ask her in the name of the League of Nations to inform the ex-Kaiser that he must appear before an International Court or leave the country. It is expected that Holland, as a member of the League of Nations, will not refuse. A high French authority on international law in an interview stated that the proceedings against the ex-Kaiser would be carried on on moral grounds. Therefore the sentence of the Court would be exclusively of a moral character. There could be no question of a sentence of death or imprisonment. Probably only the crimes of the ex-Kaiser against international morality in starting the war and violating Belgian neutrality will be severely condemned. The Hohenzollerns will be declared forever deposed and it will be made impossible for the ex-Kaiser to do further harm by allotting him a residence which he will be forbidden to leave.

London, July 2.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George announced that the tribunal to try the Kaiser would sit in London.

PRESIDENT WILSON LEAVES FRANCE

Paris, June 23.

President Wilson left this evening and embarks at Brest to-morrow morning.

Brest, June 23.

President Wilson has sailed for New York.

GERMANY'S ALLIES

Paris, June 23.

M. Clemenceau, in a letter of thanks to the Turkish delegation on behalf of the Allies, says the statements received will continue to receive careful consideration. They touch other interests besides those of Turkey and raise international questions whose immediate decision is unfortunately impossible. The Council are anxious to proceed rapidly with the final settlement of peace. They fully realise the inconvenience of prolonging the present period of uncertainty, but an exhaustive survey of the situation has convinced them that some delay is inevitable. They feel therefore that nothing will be gained by a longer stay in Paris at present of the Turkish delegation. When the period arrives for an interchange of ideas they will communicate with the Turkish Government as to the best method whereby this result may be conveniently accomplished.

The Council of Four has completed the economic conditions to be imposed upon Austria. The Council of Four will probably soon be merged into a Supreme Inter-Allied Council upon which the Great Powers will each be represented by two delegates.

IN GERMANY

Berlin, June 23.

A meeting of railwaymen decided to continue the strike despite the recommendation of the unions to resume in consequence of the Government's promise to reduce food prices.

General von Below, commanding in West Prussia, has been relieved of his command.

THE AFGHAN ARMISTICE

Simla, June 23.

A letter from the Amir to the Viceroy dated June 19 was received to-day asking for the withdrawal of British troops from Afghanistan in order to facilitate negotiations. The letter crossed the communication of the Viceroy dated June 21 emphasising that British troops would remain in their present posts in Afghanistan and any modification of the armistice terms was impossible.

THE GRAND PRIX

Paris, June 23.

The Grand Prix resulted: Goboperlight, 1; Mastergood, 2; Insensible, 3. Seven ran. Won by three quarters of a length, a neck separating second and third. Time 3 mins. 20 secs.

VICTORY LOAN

London, June 23.

The three days' Victory Loan Campaign in Trafalgar Square resulted in subscriptions of 291 millions sterling.

NEW PORTUGUESE CABINET

Lisbon, June 23.

A new Cabinet has been formed with Senhor S. Cardoso as Premier. Senhor Barreto Foreign Minister, and Senhor Gaspar, Minister for the Colonies.

THE SILVER MARKET

London, June 23.

Messrs. Montagu and Co.'s report states that the market is not so robust. The fall in price was due to the abatement of the China demand. Shanghai exchange is at 5/8.

London, June 23.

Silver opened at 831 and closed at 834. American call on orders. Market steady.

Put New Life in Your Engine

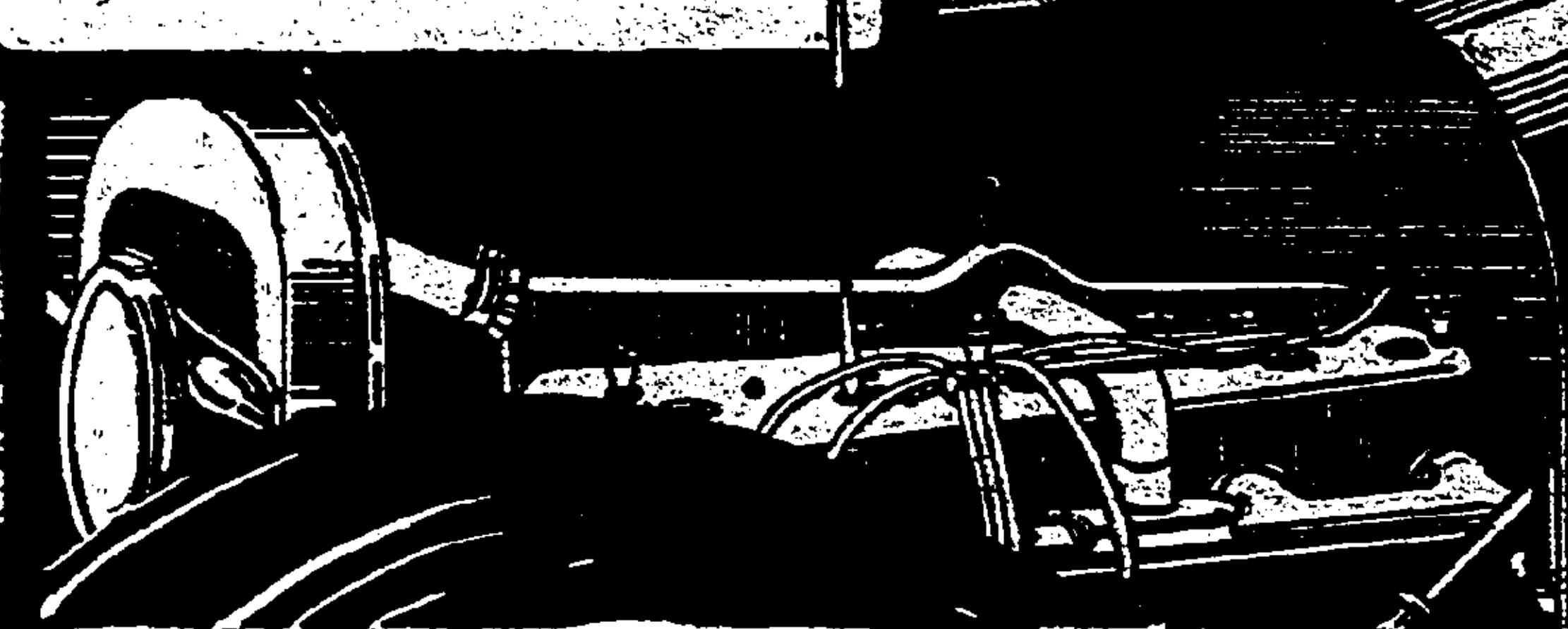
A dose of Johnson's Carbon Remover will increase the power of your car—improve acceleration—stop that knocking sound—quiet your motor—save your batteries—and reduce your gasoline consumption 12% to 25%.

JOHNSON'S
CARBON REMOVER

is a harmless liquid to be poured into the cylinders. It softens the carbon and releases it from the metal. It then burns, powders, and is blown out through the exhaust. Five minutes' time and no labor required. You will save from \$3.00 to \$5.00 over any other method—without laying up your car and with very much better results.

Use It Every 1,000 Miles

If you will use Johnson's Carbon Remover at regular intervals giving carbon no chance to accumulate you will automatically eliminate most valve trouble and your engine will always be clean and at its highest efficiency.



THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LIMITED.

2 Queen's Buildings
SOLE AGENTS.

CHURCH SERVICES

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, HONGKONG.—3rd Sunday after Trinity, 6th July, 1919. Holy

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

Communion (7.50 a.m.) Hymns: 144, 298, 197, 221, 512. Service: Merbecke. Nunc Dimiti: Jonus Peregrinus. Matins (11 a.m.) Processional: Hymn 165. Responses: Festal. Psalms: 95 (Old Melody, 15th morning, 98 (Russell, 13th evening), 148 (Battishill, 30th evening), 150 (Humphreys, 31st evening). Gloria in Excelsis: Merbecke. Benedictus: Garrett. Anthem: "Sing, O Heavens" (Sullivan). Hymns: 166, 298. Te Deum: Stanford in B flat. God Save the King. N.B.—Psalm 95.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:

verses 1 & 3 in unison, verses 6 & 7 men & boys alternately. Psalm 98, verses 1, 2 & G.P. in unison, verses 4 & 6 boys, verse 7 men. Psalm 148, verses 1, 2, 5 & 12 in unison, verses 8, 9 & 10 men & boys alternately. Psalm 150, verses 1 & 6 in unison, verses 3 & 4 men & boys alternately. Benedic nos 7 & 8 in unison. Hymn 165, verses 1 & 6 in unison, verses 5 Discreet. Hymn 166, verses 1, 3 & 5 in unison. Hymn 298, verses 1 & 4 in unison. God Save the King.

Woofoshian, from Shanghai.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL GLENALY.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Admiral Rodgers, Gunboat General Alava, from Peking.

PEAK CHURCH.—Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m.

Liang Wang Chungwa Co.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, WEST POINT.—Sunday, 8 a.m. Holy

from Shanghai.

Communion 11 a.m. Morning

Everett, from Kobe.

Prayer and Sermon.

Kanjiro Memomani, s.s. Yoko-

hama Maru, from Osaka.

Mule, Hongkong Hotel, from

Nara.

Yabezan, from Hankow.

PEAK CHURCH.—Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m.

Takwokonai, from Shanghai.

PEAK CHURCH.—Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m.

Tuanman, 26 Yeesowkankai,

from Amoy.

Leehongchin, from Amoy.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL GLENALY.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Continental Trading, Queens

PEAK CHURCH.—Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m.

Road, from Kobe.

PEAK CHURCH.—Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m.

Cheung, from Shanghai.

PEAK CHURCH.—Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m.

Module, from Kobe.

PEAK CHURCH.—Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m.

TI KRING,

PEAK CHURCH.—Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m.

Act. Superintendent.

PEAK CHURCH.—Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m.

Hongkong July 4, 1919.

PEAK CHURCH.—Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE TERMS.

Versailles, June 28.
Mueller, Bell and fifty German missionaries left this evening for Germany. Forty secretaries remain at Versailles for the present. The following diplomatic documents were signed this afternoon: The Peace Treaty was signed by all the plenipotentiaries, including five Germans. The Convention concerning the left bank of the Rhine was signed by representatives of France, United States, Britain and Belgium. The decree for the recognition of Poland was signed by the representatives of the five great Powers and Poland.

An Allied note has been handed to the German delegation dealing with the ratification of the Peace Treaty by Germany, which is closely connected with the length of time that the blockade will be maintained.

Berlin, June 28.

Von Hirsch yesterday sent two notes to M. Clemenceau. The first declares that the German Government concludes from the Allied note of June 21 that the Allied and Associated Governments regard the promises embodied in the memorandum of June 18th, which are not expressly included in the Peace Treaty as equally binding and does not object to part of such promises being laid down in a final protocol to avoid misunderstandings. The second note says, the German Government recognises it is unable to refuse to sign the Rhinebank agreement. Nevertheless it considers it necessary that mandatories of both parties meet to supplement and correct the stipulations thereof.

Paris, June 29.

M. Clemenceau has sent a letter to the German delegation pointing out that according to the armistice the blockade is in force until peace is ratified, therefore the Allies are ready to raise the blockade immediately they are officially advised of the regular and complete ratification of the Treaty by the German Republic.

The new Italian Delegation has arrived.

A note from the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference was handed to the Germans and their Allies informing them that the blockade will be automatically lifted as soon as the Treaty is ratified.

M. Clemenceau to-morrow will lay the Peace Treaty before the French Parliament for ratification, making a brief statement in the Chamber of Deputies on the principal political and military features. A keen debate is expected.

Washington, June 29.

President Wilson, immediately after the signature of the Treaty, sent a message to the American people urging acceptance of the Treaty and League of Nations Covenant.

New York, June 29.

News of the signing of the Treaty was greeted by the booming of guns, ringing of church bells and hooting of sirens, but generally the celebration was not equal to the spontaneous outbursts on the occasion of the armistice.

Paris, June 29.

The signing of Peace was celebrated joyfully. In the evening there were many torchlight processions which including soldiers and Allied bands headed by flags. Dense crowds on the boulevards cheered Allied soldiers perched on the roofs of motor cars singing the National Anthems. German guns were drawn by uniforms. All public buildings and many houses were illuminated with multicoloured electric lights. The festivities culminated in the singing of the Marseillaise and Allied Anthems in all theatres.

Paris, June 29.

Paris on Saturday night gave itself completely to rejoicing over the consecration of the victory of right over might. Torchlight processions took place and dances were organised everywhere in the streets.

Brussels, June 29.

The city was absolutely quiet yesterday. There was no official peace demonstration and only a few Belgian and Allied flags were visible.

Copenhagen, June 29.

The news of the signing caused little stir.

London, June 29.

The over-night Peace Celebrations in London continued almost till dawn. Bonfires in many open spaces were kept blazing all night. Thanksgiving Services were held in all the Churches this morning, with crowded congregations.

Brussels, June 29.

A National Thanksgiving Service was celebrated this morning by Cardinal Mercier in the presence of their Majesties, Ministers, Diplomats and large and enthusiastic crowds.

Paris, June 29.

The refusal of the Chinese to sign the Treaty was officially communicated to Reuter. In the confusion surrounding the signing proceedings at Versailles the fact escaped general notice. In the course of a statement explaining the reasons, the Chinese delegation recalls "the feeling of injustice over the settlement of the Shantung question made by the Conference" and that the Chinese forwarded on May 4th a protest to the Council of Premiers. It proceeds to describe how the decision of the Conference to transfer to Japan the German rights in Shantung evoked a national protest. Therefore in view of the united opposition of public opinion the Chinese Government is compelled to decline to accept the clauses in question.

Paris, June 29.

The Chinese delegation have not signed the Treaty. The Chinese delegation is absolutely refusing to sign the Treaty and did not send a single representative to Versailles. The action of the Chinese came as a surprise.

Copenhagen, June 29.

The Berlin Government has suppressed the "Deutsch Zeitung" for an excited article speaking of the German people's future revenge for the disgrace of 1916.

Berlin, June 29.

The Conservative press appeared with black borders as a mark of mourning at the signing of the Treaty. The following are typical headlines: The "Kreuz Zeitung" "Germany's fate sealed," the "Bunschau" "Signature of Peace and Annihilation," the "Tages Zeitung" "The End." Most pessimistic comment follows the headlines but the "Bundschau" significantly declares: "We need a despot to compel the nation to work. If we are unable to establish him our enemies will send him."

London, June 29.

General Smuts has issued a statement that he signed the Peace Treaty not because it is a satisfactory document, but because it was imperatively necessary to close the war and the world needs peace above all; and nothing could be more fatal than the continuance of the state of suspense between war and peace. The six months since the armistice have perhaps been as upsetting, unsettling and ominous to Europe as the previous quadrennium was. He regards the Treaty as the clearest and simplest of the armistice. He feels that the peace treaty we have not achieved the real peace for which all peoples were looking. He believes the real work of making peace will only begin after the Treaty is signed. The Treaty is simply a liquidation of the war situation.

The peace treaty will end the war and the victory of Great Britain and France will be acknowledged in their respective countries. The peace will be a fairer and better world. We must have a real peace and will not be won over in the peace treaty and will not be won over in the peace treaty.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FRANCE'S FUTURE SECURITY.

Paris, June 29.

Before leaving Paris President Wilson signed a Treaty of Alliance with the United States whereby America guarantees to aid France in case of unprovoked attack. The same text was signed by Mr. Lloyd George on behalf of Great Britain. President Wilson made the following statement: "I leave France with my belief in her future confirmed."

THE FRENCH STRIKES.

Paris, June 29.

The metal-workers' strike has ended upon the employers' terms.

which the statesmen of the Conference found too hard. General Smuts urges territorial settlements and guarantees, and foreshadows that the punishments and stipulated indemnities will need revision, modification or expungement. A real peace of the people ought to amend the peace of the statesmen.

General Smuts asserts that two achievements of far-reaching world importance are definitely recorded in the Treaty, namely the destruction of Prussian militarism and the institution of the League of Nations. He is confident the latter will yet prove a way of escape for Europe from the ruin created by war. General Smuts regrets that abolition of militarism in the Treaty is confined to the enemy peoples. These should join the League at the earliest possible moment and collaborate with the Allies in practising the great lesson of the war, that the true path of national progress lies in common service for the great human causes.

Besides resulting in the enemy's utter defeat the war caused the collapse of the whole political and economic fabric of Central and Eastern Europe. Unless the victors can effectively help the defeated and broken peoples a large part of Europe will be threatened with exhaustion and decay. Russia has already walked into the night and the risk that the rest may follow is very grave indeed. The effects of this disaster will not be confined to Central Europe, for civilisation is one body and we are all members of one another. He specially appeals to the peoples of the United States and British Empire who have been exceptionally blessed with the good things of life to exert themselves to the uttermost to the saving of the wreckage of life and industry on the continent. All this is possible of accomplishment, on two conditions, firstly Germany must convince our peoples of their good faith and complete sincerity through a real honest effort to fulfil the Treaty obligations to the furthest possible. They will find Britons disposed to meet them half way in their unexampled difficulties and perplexities, but any resort to subterfuges or underhand means to defeat or evade the Peace Treaty will only revive old suspicions, arouse anger and prove fatal to good understandings; secondly the Allies must remember that God gave them an overwhelming and undreamt of victory for the attainment of the great human ideals for which the heroes gave their lives and which are the real victors in this war of ideals.

London, June 29.

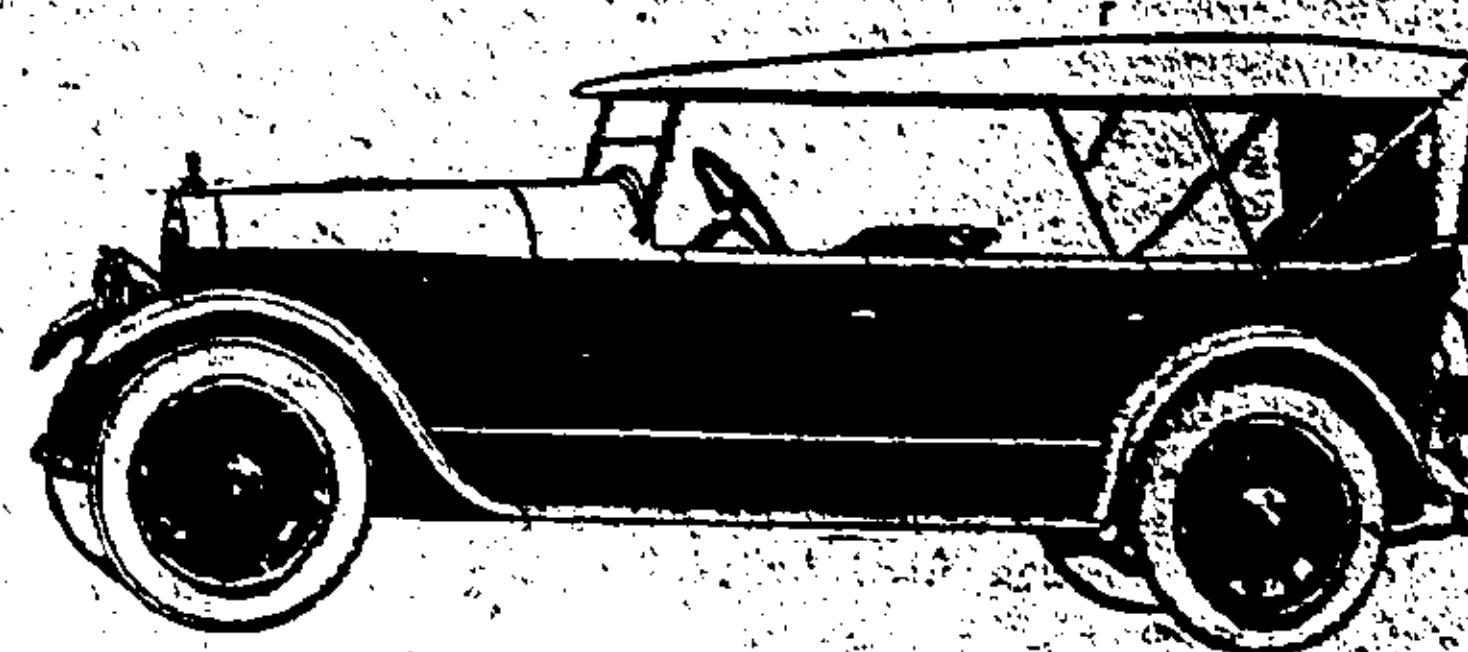
Mr. Lloyd George, accompanied by Lord Milner, Hon. E. S. Montagu, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Hughes, General Botha, General Smuts and others has arrived in London and was received at Victoria Station by the King, Prince of Wales, members of the Cabinet and others. As the train steamed in the King with Mrs. Lloyd George on his arm, left the Royal waiting room to meet the arrivals. Subsequently the King and Prince of Wales drove with the delegation members to Buckingham Palace. They were given a stupendous ovation by a great concourse of people. The party remained at the Palace twenty minutes, then drove to Downing Street where a vast cheering multitude insisted on the Premier's speaking. The Premier said: "Yesterday at Versailles a just peace was concluded by the labours and sacrifices of men of all classes and all races of this great Empire. (Cheers). A peace charged with hope has been won for the world. We all helped to do it and it is because everybody helped that it has been won. I sincerely trust the united spirit of concord and co-operation which won this great Peace will continue until we have established on a firm foundation a new world which has been won by the sacrifices of millions of valiant men. The hideous slaughter of brave men has come to an end in a righteous Peace. Let us thank God for that. (Cheers). Let us rejoice in this great victory, not in a spirit of boastfulness, which was the downfall of Germany, but in a spirit of reverence, which is worthy of the noble sacrifices which have been made." (Cheers).

Paris, June 29.

M. Poincaré, replying to a telegram of congratulations from King George on the occasion of the signature of Peace, says: France receives with gratitude the good wishes of Britain and expresses her thanks and congratulations to His Majesty, to the British people and the Dominions and Colonies of the Empire. She will never forget the marvellous effort put forth during more than four years by your valiant forces on land and sea. She is proud to have shared with them the glory of fighting for our common ideal, justice, and by their side to have gained a victory which is not only that of our two countries but that of eternal Right and Liberty. She rejoices also at Peace which, succeeding so long a comradeship in arms, will allow our nations, delivered from the horrors of war, to collaborate with confident intimacy in the progress of humanity. Your Majesty knows I am, as is France, profoundly convinced of the necessity of a permanent agreement between Britain and France. The closer our union is henceforward the more surely will be guaranteed the maintenance of peace, the resumption of productive activities and future civilisation."

London, July 3.

There was a crowded House, the Prince of Wales being in the Peers' gallery, when Mr. Lloyd George rose to speak on the Peace Treaty. The Premier, who was enthusiastically welcomed, said he had to lay on the table two Bills to enforce the most momentous document to which the British Empire had ever affixed its seal. One was to give effect to the provisions of the Treaty and the other was to obtain sanction to the Anglo-French Convention. He paid a tribute to the services of Mr. Balfour, Mr. Barnes and the Overseas representatives. The terms were in many respects terrible, but so were the deeds and the consequences thereof inflicted on the world. The latter would have been more terrible had Germany succeeded. The terms were stern but just. After describing Germany's great downfall the Premier emphasised amid cheers, the justness of the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine, Schleswig-Holstein and Flanders and in the interests of the reparation terms which he declared that the whole cost of the war had been borne by Germany. He then emphasised the division of the dismembered Germany and the re-arrangement of the colonies. He then declared that the German Empire was the most overbearing and tyrannical Government that ever infested the nations and the restoration of those colonies in the face of the world especially in the interests of the negroes and the natives of Africa and Asia.



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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

NEW SPINNING MILLS.

Specifications for at least twenty cotton spinning mills are expected to be placed for the Yangtze Valley within the next six months. As British manufacturers are not yet in a position to quote, it is expected that most of the business will go to the United States.

SUGAR.

The Japanese sugar market is still rising. On the morning of the 18th ult. the prices of centrifugals and refined sugar easily exceeded Yen 25 and Yen 37 respectively. The final quotations stood at Yen 25.10 and Yen 38.20 for centrifugals and refined sugar, showing an increase of sen 40 to sen 50 respectively. All this is attributed to the withholding of stocks on the part of the Sugar Trust in Java and to the extremity of the world-wide demand for sugar. In such circumstances, the rise in the market is likely to continue. The Java prices are, of course, inevitably raised by the policy adopted in the island of sacrificing sugar land to extend the cultivation of rice. Whether the policy was the most profitable that might have been conceived remains to be seen, but with the present shortage of sugar it was certainly a wise one.

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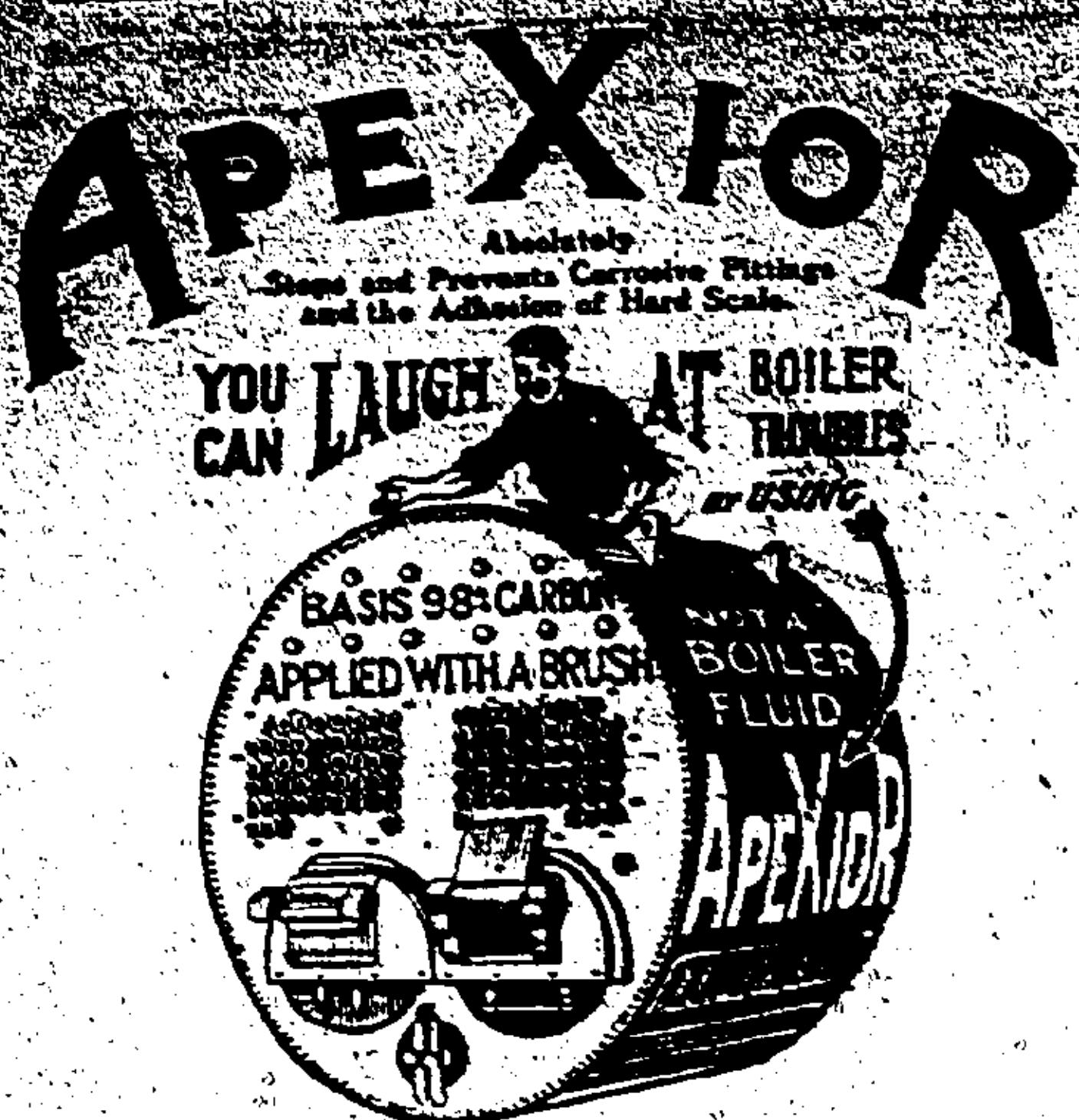
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BOLSHIEVIE FINANCE.

Sir Frederick Mather, presiding over a meeting of the British Empire Union at the Criterion Theatre to discuss "Industrial Strike and Bolshevik," said he always thought that the German army had established a record of brutality and bestiality never known before, but they had been far exceeded by the horrors and terrors perpetrated by the Bolsheviks. There were some people in this country who wanted to set up the Soviet system here, and he looked upon those people as utterly contemptible and utterly unworthy to be citizens of great liberty-loving England. The uncomfortable thing was that these men were supplied with large funds to carry on Bolshevik propaganda in this country, and a very careful investigation should be made as to where these funds came from. If it were true that certain capitalists in this country were supplying money the sooner they were hunted out and hounded out the better. The people who were stirring up the industrial unrest were those who had done nothing during the war, had not suffered, and had had fat time in England. He recognised that the working-men should have more money and shorter hours and a better opportunity for their children. With that there must be more production. It was a scandal that people should be receiving "out-of-work" pay at the rate of 2s per week, while men who had lost an eye or a limb got 2s 6d and if that sort of thing went on it would drive ex-service men to despair. Colonel Alan Burgoine, M.P., gave instances of the stagnation of industry in Russia at the present day under the nationalisation of factories in which the workmen did nothing or only made things for themselves, and mentioned that the State in three months spent £43,000,000 in meeting the deficit of 500 nationalised establishments. The Bolsheviks were consumers, and they produced nothing. They held that brains were equal and at their service, and they had appointed poestes 24 years of age to be one of chief commissaries of the Bolshevik navy. They had printed paper money to such an extent that there were in circulation £1,300 per head of the population, but the value was such in some parts men demanded payment in notes by weight, and if notes were dirty insisted on having three for one. There were not more than 5,000,000 Bolsheviks out of a population of 100,000,000, and the discipline of the Red Army was such that they deserted in battalions if they were likely to meet the Whites. In one instance, 5,000 officers and men were shot for desertion. A Bolshevik force of 3,000 men came to a town of 150,000 inhabitants and divided 6,000 poods of grain by taking one pood for each soldier and giving the other 3,000 poods to the 150,000 people.

All persons with the exception of those of Chinese race, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 a.m. & 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.—AT THE PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding £50.

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G. P. O. HONGKONG

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LESSONS IN CHINESE

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate in Education, has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in this Colony for years.

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Those interested in learning the Chinese language are requested to write care of "Houghton Telegraph" Office or direct to No. 181 Wellington Street, Hongkong, or to Mr. Li Hon Fan, 100 Gloucester Street, Hongkong, or to Mr. Li Hon Fan, 100 Gloucester Street, Hongkong.

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Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers etc. for their use handed in at the G. P. O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

Registered and Parcel Mails are close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mail are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS

Straits—Per TEIRESIAS, 5th July.
Manila, U.S.A. & Canada—Per EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, 5th July.
Straits—Per BENTLEDI, 6th July.

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-MORROW
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 6th June, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 7TH JULY
Fuzhou & Haiphong—Per KAI KONG, 7th July, 8 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE VIA SUEZ—Per MISHIMA, M., 11th July, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

FRIDAY, 11TH JULY
Philippines Islands—Per LOONG SANG, 11th July, 2 p.m.
Swatow, Weihsien, Chefoo and Tsinan—Per KUEICHOW, 11th June, 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, 12TH JULY
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE VIA SUEZ—Per TAIPEH, 12th July, 10.30 a.m.

Sunday, 13th July
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 8th July, 1.30 p.m.

Straits, Bangkok and Calcutta—Per KWAISANG, 8th July, 2 p.m.

MONDAY, 10TH JULY
Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNING, 10th July, 10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China & Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE VIA CANADA—Per EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, 10th July, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Philippines Is., Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE VIA CANADA—Per CHICAGO, M., 10th July, Reg. 5 p.m. Letters 11th 8.30 a.m.

FRIDAY, 11TH JULY
Shanghai and North China Japan via Kobe—Per INABA, M., 11th July, 10 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE VIA SUEZ—Per MISHIMA, M., 11th July, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

FRIDAY, 11TH JULY
Philippines Islands—Per LOONG SANG, 11th July, 2 p.m.
Swatow, Weihsien, Chefoo and Tsinan—Per KUEICHOW, 11th June, 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, 12TH JULY
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE VIA SUEZ—Per SADO MARU, 25th July, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

MONDAY, 14TH JULY
Japan via Moji, Honolulu, San Francisco & South America—Per KYO MARU, 14th July, 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, 15TH JULY
Shanghai and North China—Per SINKIANG, 15th July, 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per QUINNEBAUG, 15th July, 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, 19TH JULY
Japan via Nagasaki—Per AKI MARU, 19th July, 10 a.m.
MONDAY, 21ST JULY
Shanghai N. China & Japan via Kobe—Per KAMO MARU, 21st July, 10 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD JULY
Philippines Islands, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—Per NIKKO MARU, 23rd July, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

FRIDAY, 25TH JULY
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE VIA SUEZ—Per TAIPEH, 25th July, 10 a.m.

SUNDAY, 13TH JULY
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, C. & S. America & EUROPE VIA CANADA—Per KATORI MARU, 13th July, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 14TH JULY
Japan via Moji, Honolulu, San Francisco & South America—Per KYO MARU, 14th July, 11 a.m.

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Shanghai and North China—Per SINKIANG, 15th July, 11 a.m.

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MONDAY, 21ST JULY
Philippines Islands—Per LOONG SANG, 11th July, 2 p.m.

MONDAY, 21ST JULY
Shanghai and North China—Per HAITAN, 21st July, 2 p.m.

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North China 5.220

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Yangtze 5.554

Far Easterns 5.23

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China Fires 5.141

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Shipping

Douglas 5.96/2

Steamboats 5.23

Indies (Pref.) 5.32

Indies (Def.) 5.158

Shells b. ex. div. 190/

Ferries 5.34

Refineries

Sugars 5.159

Malabons 5.40

Mining

Kaikai 5.27/6

Langkats

Shanghai Loan t. 22

Shai Explorations

Raubs 2

Troncs 44/6

Urals 5.26

Docks & Wharves, Godowns, &c.

H. K. Wharves 5.92/1

K. Docks 5.157/2

Shai Docks 5.138

N. Engineering 5.27

Lands, Hotels & Buildings

Centrals 5.112

H. K. Hotels b. & sa. 5.123

L. Invert. 5.118

H'phreys Est. 5.8

Kloon Lands 5.46

L. Reclamations 5.175

West Points 5.82

Cotton Mills

Ewos 5.305

Kung Yiks 5.35

Lan Kung Mows 5.200

Orientals 5.100

Shai Cottons 5.217/2

Yangtzeopon 5.15

Miscellaneous

Cements 5.81/4

China Borneo 5.13

Do. Light b. 5.31 old b. 5.16 new

China Provident b. & sa. 5.73/4

Dairy Farms 29

Electric H. K. 5.73

Electrics Macao 5.34

Hongkong Ropes 5.31/2

Hk. Tramways 5.740

Peak Trams, old b. 5.73/4

Do. new b. & cu. 5.80

Steam Laundries 5.33/4

Steel Foundries 5.12

Water-boats 5.13/2

Watsons 5.35

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Hongkong, July 5, 1919.

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